

## REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 31st March 1906.

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## ASSAM PAPERS.

Nil.



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

With reference to the late *Moharram* riots at Midnapur, the *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapur] of the 14th March writes:—  
The police arrested and thrust many into the lock up. Only those came sound out of the beating given by police who had great strength.

The *Moharram* riots at Midnapur.

MEDINI BANDHAV,  
Mar. 14th, 1906.

Babu Jamini Mohan Mittra, the Deputy Magistrate, who is trying this case, is far too amiable. The police at first took advantage of this weakness, but Jamini Babu has since then assumed the necessary severity of attitude and the police now behave properly in Court.

Medical evidence has shown that the marks of injury on the person of the accused have come from thrusts of *lathis* and kicks from boots. It makes one frantic to hear of the manner of oppression the police were guilty of on the prisoners in *hajat*. The poor men when in dire thirst cried out for water, and the police placing two pailfuls of water before them did not allow them to touch it or to drink out of it, at the same time tauntingly reminding them of the death agonies from thirst of Imam Hosain. What cruelty! What devilry this!!

The police are said to have been reformed, and young men of education are now joining their ranks freely. But has the oppression of the police undergone any decrease?

2. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 20th March says that the following confidential circular has been issued by the District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, to Inspectors of Police under him:—

A confidential circular.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Mar. 20th, 1906.

## RE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

I have read reports from one subdivision that agitators are going about hawking *swadeshi* articles at cost price to stop the sale of foreign goods. But I want to know if it has been taken up elsewhere in the district and villages, as it probably emanates from Calcutta. Inspectors will inform their officers to report where committees for this purpose are formed in towns and villages, the progress, if any, of the movement, the success with which it meets, and other details such as the names of persons composing the committees also of goods sold, price demanded, and if the movement is appreciated. Secrecy must be observed in obtaining information.

(Sd.) F. RODDIS,

District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh.

The above circular, says the writer, shows how unworthy and erroneous is the feeling which officials bear towards the *swadeshi* movement. Is the sale of *swadeshi* goods in the manner described in the circular illegal? The police is maintained neither by Manchester nor by Mr. Roddis. We therefore want to know for what purpose he has decided to employ the police in the manner above indicated.

3. Referring to the recent riot in Belity, in district Shahabad, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 22nd March apprehends further riots in the village, and therefore draws the attention of the District Magistrate with a view to their prevention.

The riot in Belity in Shahabad.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
Mar. 22nd, 1906.

4. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March narrates how a number of Musalmans of the village of Dhananjai-khali (thana Savar, district Dacca) were subjected to illegal restraint for some hours, made to sign bonds for paying fines of Rs. 30 per head, and one of the number shoe-beaten by Babu Sarada Chandra Chowdhury of village Kasimpur, the zamindar whose tenants these Musalmans were, for having sacrificed kine on the day after the late *Id-uz-Zuha*.

Cow sacrifice and alleged persecution of Musalman ryots by a Hindu zaminder.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,  
Mar. 23rd, 1906.

5. The *Suhrid* [Noakhali] of the 24th March reports that a Musalman, named Hasan Ali, of Comilla is circulating a leaflet among his co-religionists which is calculated

An objectionable leaflet.

SUHRID,  
Mar. 24th 1906.



to excite them against their Hindu fellow-subjects and produce disquiet in the country.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

6. A correspondent of the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 24th March writes that cases of murder and dacoity are occurring in comparatively quick succession in

different parts of the district of Howrah, and refers to the incidents at Panpara, Durgapur, Sibganj. Kharuberia, Radhapur, Baniban, Ichapur, Orphulia, Borar, Rameswarpur, Madhavpur, Swandanpara, Sasatir and Kumarpur, respectively, for illustration. The correspondent concludes by lamenting the negligence of the local police which has made such a rapid succession of serious crimes possible and by calling for a strict vigilance on their part.

HOWRAH HITAISHI.

7. The same paper publishes an article descriptive of the late riots at Bauria under the following head-lines:—

The situation at Bauria.

“Horrible anarchy at Bauria; inhuman oppression by whites. Strike of 8,000 coolies. Illegal *zulm* and *zubburdustee* of the police and *lathials*.”

The concluding portion of the article is as follows:—

From the manner in which oppression is going on in the village in full force and unceasingly, it does not seem as if flesh and blood will be able to bear with it for much longer. And yet no one in authority has so far come forward to suppress so grave a breach of the public peace. Why have eight thousand coolies, men who live hand to mouth, been on strike on different occasions since the 16th October last? This is a point which does not seem yet to have been inquired into.”

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 25th 1906.

8. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th March writes that the European Inspector of Police who has lately replaced Babu Nanda Kumar Bose at

The Titagarh thana police.

the Titagarh thana, in the 24-Parganas district, is getting all the old officers of the thana transferred elsewhere, and a new head-constable has come who is making himself notorious. Many innocent men are caught and *challaned*, and get release on their innocence being proved after confinement for some hours. The latest victim to the anger of the police is Ramdas Kalwar, a man who on one occasion got a reward of Rs. 100 from the Inspector-General of Police for having arrested the police in a *dakaiti* case. This Ramdas was lately accused of gambling by the new head-constable, and taken to the thana along the main thoroughfare of the town, handcuffed, and when arrived there mercilessly beaten. The matter is now the subject of a law-suit.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 25th 1906.

9. A correspondent writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th March:—

An allegation against the Nawab of Dacca.

On the occasion of the late *Bakr-id*, a number of Musalman tenants of Babu Krishna Nath De Sarkar of village Sangramkeli, thana Nandail, in the district of Mymensingh, attempted to sacrifice kine in the vicinity of his house. But they could not carry out the sacrifice that day on account of his prohibition. It appears that immediately after the Musalmans in question went to the Nawab of Dacca with a letter of introduction from a certain Musalman zamindar of this district, the Nawab Shahib ordered them to kill kine in the yard of the house of the above-mentioned Krishna Nath. And this order was also proclaimed by beat of drum in the *bazar*. As a result, on the 7th March, no less than five thousand Musalmans gathered very near Krishna Nath's house under a banyan tree, in order to kill kine. But just at that time a strange serpent dropped from the tree among the crowd and dispersed it. It is needless to add that, before the occurrence of the incidents, application to the thana and the District Officer failed to produce any effect.

The Musalmans have lately given up service under Hindus, and are threatening the latter in all ways.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

10. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 24th March writes that for having attended Court twice as a witness in the

The Sub-Registrar of Howrah.

case of Probodh Chandra Sarkar of Sibpur, the Sub-Registrar of Howrah lately charged Rs. 41-14 annas, although his pay



per diem does not exceed Rs. 2½ and although he cannot demand carriage-hire for a journey not exceeding a mile. The paper hopes the District Officer before whom a complaint has been lodged in this matter will do justice.

It is also pointed out that this Sub-Registrar has been in his present station for 10 or 11 years continuously.

(d)—Education.

11. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 20th March writes that if the Lieutenant-Governor had understood native public opinion on the subject His Honour would never have appointed Mr. Earle head of the Education Department. And His Honour would have valued native public opinion if he had regarded the natives as men at all. He is well aware that whatever he may do will be accepted and that nobody has the power to go against his decision.

Mr. Earle as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

BURDWAN  
SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 20th, 1906.

The paper concludes with an appeal to Sir A. Fraser to be merciful and not to convert the Education Department into a department of the executive Government furnishing room for the exercise of police predominance.

12. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 22nd March complains that all that it had said in its previous issues regarding the anomalies in the Pratham and Madhyum Examinations was only crying in the wilderness. The questions set at the last examination had the same defects which it had pointed out before. The vernacular passages to be rendered into Sanskrit were full of mistakes, and in a clumsy style. Sanskrit is a dead language and its improvement is a difficult question. The man who has hitherto been in charge of it is almost on the point of death and steeped in ignorance. What can therefore be expected of him?

Question papers at certain examination.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
Mar. 22nd, 1906.

Now for the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. The editor has been looking into the question papers for the last thirteen years. The last paper was never so difficult as this year. The passages for translation were all selected from one and the same page of the text-book, instead of their being taken from several places, as is required by the University rules. The candidates have been required to give the substance of a long story in Sanskrit and in ten lines only, which is beyond the capacity of an Entrance candidate.

The fourth question in the Sanskrit paper is to translate into English a passage which is itself in English. This could not be a mistake, and the probable explanation is that some Examiner has translated Panchatantra (from which the passage has been taken) into Indian English and now he wants an English version of it in European style (?). The mistake could not be due to an oversight of the moderators. In any case the examinees should not be made to suffer for this mistake.

13. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 24th March says that this year the guards appointed to superintend the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University have received no remuneration for their work, and condemns this departure from the usual practice. It is also said that even travelling expenses were not paid to those of the guards who came from distant places.

Remuneration of the guards at the last Entrance Examination.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

14. F. Rahim writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th March to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the following allegation:—

Musalman and Sanskrit title examinations.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

In 1905 Munshi Ayeluddin Khan, first teacher of the practising school attached to the Rangpur Training School, wrote to the Director of Public Instruction and obtained permission for Musalman candidates to appear at the Sanskrit title examination. Accordingly this year two Musalmans, after having prepared themselves for the examination in Sanskrit Grammar, sent up their names from Pandit Hridaynath Tarkaratna's *tol* through Babu Bhabani Prosonno Lahiri, the Vice-Chairman of the District Board of Rangpur, to the Registrar for the Sanskrit Title Examination. The Registrar in reply has written to Bhabani Babu—"In going through the list of candidates for the Sanskrit title examination this year, I came upon two Musalman names. These candidates have applied for permission to appear with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.



Unless opposition comes from you on behalf of your community, I shall be compelled to grant them permission." Thereafter these two lads have been deprived of the right to appear at the examination.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

15. The *Howrah Hitaiishi* [Howrah] of the 24th March complains that many scandals occurred this year in connection with the University Entrance and Sanskrit *Tol* Examinations, regarding the setting of the questions, the selection of the examiners and the provision of seats for the examinees.

As a result of mismanagement in regard to the last mentioned matter, not a few candidates were subjected to considerable inconvenience

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

16. With reference to the mistake in the question paper on Sanskrit in the late University Entrance Examination (noticed in paragraph 22 of Report of Native Papers for the week ending the 24th March) the *Daily Hitavadi*

[Calcutta] of the 24th March announces that it has been decided now to omit this question altogether and to distribute the marks assigned to it among the other questions, and then goes on to suggest the desirability of some punishment being inflicted on the examiner who was responsible for this mistake, to guard against the recurrence of such mistakes in question papers in future.

HITVARTA,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

17. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th March draws attention to the mistake in the Sanskrit paper of the last Entrance Examination, in which one of the questions was to translate into English a passage which was itself in English, and asks who is responsible for the injury which the candidates have suffered for this stupid mistake. Why should the Examiners who are paid for their work not do their duty properly.

DACCA PRAKAS,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

18. A correspondent writes to the *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 25th March as follows with reference to the questions set at the primary and middle Sanskrit examinations held at Dacca on the 6th and 7th March last—

(1) In the second paper on Sankhya *darsan* set on the first day, a *sutra* (aphorism) appeared as

“বস্তুভেদাচ্চিন্তাসাম্যে তন্মোক্ষবিবিক্ত পন্থাঃ”

although the usual reading of it accepted as correct by the commentators is

“বস্তুসাম্যে চিন্তাভেদাতন্মোক্ষবিবিক্তঃ পন্থাঃ”

(2) Printing mistakes occurred in the passages of Sanskrit set on the second day for translation into the vernacular of the candidates. The following are instances:—

1) “তদ্বাক্যঃস্থলে” evidently for “তস্যবাক্যঃস্থলে”

(2) “মমোপরোধাৎ”, evidently for “মমোপরোধাৎ”

(3) “জীবিতাদপীষ্টতমা” evidently for “জীবিতাদপীষ্টতমা”

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 26th, 1906.

19. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th March criticises as follows the question paper on *Kalap Vyakaran* in the last Sanskrit *Madhya Pariksha*:—

Question—“অহন, পঠতি, প্রভৃতীনাং পদসংজ্ঞাতি

ন বা” The answer to this may be give in one word অস্তি.

Question—“বিতক্তন্তুং পদং পদসংজ্ঞার্থমেতাবশ্যাত্তোকা কা হানিঃ।” One must write at least one page to give an answer to this question. But both these questions have the same marks allotted to them.

Question—“ধাতু বিতক্তি ইত্যাদি সূত্রস্য নিবৃত্তার্থং বিধেহি।” This question is very difficult.

Question—“লিপি সংজ্ঞায় অমুক্তৌ ইকানিকে দর্শয়িতব্যে।” This question is meaningless.

Question—“কিং বাচ্যে কেন প্রত্যয়েন সিদ্ধঃ।” The word কিং in this question is evidently a mistake.

Question—“আধার ইতি সিদ্ধঃ।” In this question also the word সিদ্ধঃ is a mistake.

Question—“কটে আন্তে ইত্যাদৌ অস্তি ক্রিয়ায়া অসত্ত্বাৎ কটাদে: কথমধিকরণত।” This question is altogether a mistake, because there is no “অস্তি ক্রিয়া” in “কটেআন্তে”।



20. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March objects to certain passages in a story about Rana Pratap and Emperor Akbar contained in a book named "Galpa-swalpa" approved by the Bengal Text Book Committee. These passages are according to the writer calculated to create ill-feeling between Hindu and Musalman boys. He also objects to the use of the word *Javans* for Musalmans in that story. The Text Book Committee is taken to task for approving such a book, and it is believed that in its future editions the objectionable portions will be omitted.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 23rd, 1906.

21. With reference to the project to establish a Training College for female teachers, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th March writes that it believes that many Hindu house-holders of respectability in Calcutta will send their ladies to such a College if it be wholly rid of any connection with males and if the course of instruction followed in it is fixed with a proper regard to the conditions of family and social life prevailing in their community.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

22. In noticing the last Belvedere meeting on the subject of female training colleges, the *Hindi Bagavati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March says that an institution like the one proposed by the Committee will no doubt provide native ladies with means to receive education, but it will find employment for four English ladies too.

HINDI BAGAVATI,  
Mar. 26th, 1906.

23. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th March writes that while the public of India are agitating for a separation between the Judicial and the Executive, the officials are gradually subordinating all departments of the administration to the Executive. The Education Department hitherto used to be wholly independent, but Sir Alexander Pedler has now issued a circular completely placing it under the authority of District Magistrates and Divisional Commissioners. The Education Department has until now commanded the respect of the public, but henceforth its officers will be converted into police officers. A District Magistrate could not so long punish a student at discretion for transgressing any rule of the Education Department; but under the new system this restriction on his power disappears. If this circular had been issued sometime earlier, it would have been a great convenience to Mr. Emerson, Magistrate of Rangpur.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

24. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th March says that the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has, by means of a circular, recently issued by him, placed all officers in the Education Department under Executive control. The following extracts are said to be taken from the circular:—

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 26th, 1906.

"2. It is perhaps a truism to say that unless all branches of the Government service work zealously and harmoniously together towards a common end, the result will be found to be unsatisfactory. It is also to be remembered that in the mufassal districts the officers who possess the greatest amount of influence with the people are those who are entrusted with Executive and Judicial functions, such as Commissioners, Collectors and Judges. Hence educational reform and progress can be very much facilitated by enlisting the active sympathies and support of such officers, while without such help reform may be opposed or retarded by the ignorance or apathy of the masses.

"Every effort should be made by Educational officers to work in harmony with Executive and Judicial officers.

"\* \* \* the District Officers are fully authorized to inspect schools of all classes as *ex-officio* visitors and to make suggestions to the Director, to the Inspector of Schools or to any other Educational officer, as the nature of the case may require, and the officer to whom the suggestion is made will give due weight to such suggestions and take steps accordingly."

Suppose a District Magistrate, on the information of the District Superintendent of Police, desires to have three students rusticated for crying *Bande Mataram*. The educational officer whom he tells of this intention on his part



must rusticate these boys, or he will disobey the circular. This is not all. The circular further says:—

"It is to be desired that Educational officers on their part will give every facility to the District Officers in carrying out the wishes of Government."

This is really serious. Government zealously guards the interests of English merchants and harbours the intention, as is proved by the Universities Act, of restricting the sphere of high education in the country. Henceforward Educational officers must help Executive officers in carrying out these objects of the Government.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 27th, 1906.

25. Referring to the approaching retirement of Sir A. Pedler, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th March writes that

Sir A. Pedler.

none of his predecessors in office or, for the matter of that, his official compeers show a hundredth part of the eagerness which, to the derogation of his own dignity, Sir A. Pedler showed to give effect to the wishes of Government. The Director-General of the Post Office, for instance, has not found it necessary to issue orders that Post-masters, when necessary, should act in consultation with the officers of the Executive Department. It was reserved for Sir A. Pedler to place the Education Department in hopeless subjection to the Executive. It is to be hoped that the Government will see their way to granting a *jaghir* in addition to the usual pension to Sir Alexander, to mark their appreciation of his faithfulness in service. The University also should erect a statue to him at College Square.

DACCA PRAKAS,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

26. A correspondent who signs himself Thakurdas Nayak writes to the *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 25th March to say that

The case of a teacher of an Upper Primary school.

he was First teacher in the Boulali Upper Primary school (post office Boulali, Vikrampur, Dacca,) for the first six months of 1904, when he resigned, and on resigning applied to the District Board for separate payment to him of the aid from the Board to which he was entitled for the school. Not receiving his due in the course of the next six months, he petitioned in succession the Sub-Inspector of Schools, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and the Vice-Chairman of the District Board. These petitions elicited no reply, whereupon, on the 5th June last, he wrote to the Inspector of Schools of the Dacca Division. This brought forth a letter from the Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools (numbered 1508 and bearing date 24th August 1906, but posted, as appeared from the envelope, on the 8th September following) refusing redress. The correspondent concludes by expressing his inability to understand why the authorities concerned are showing indifference in paying up promptly his dues, and he hopes that the superior authorities will intervene to see that he is no longer kept waiting.

DACCA PRAKAS.

27. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 25th March writes that the police inquiry into the case of assault of which Mr.

Mr. Percival's case.

Percival, a teacher of the Dacca Collegiate School, was lately the victim, has revealed that Mr. Percival got his injuries from a number of *gundas* while he was on his way back from the house of a public woman, named Luxmi, and has also resulted in a complete exculpation of the two College lads, named Birendro and Dhirendro, to whom Mr. Percival at first pointed as the authors of the assault. Continuing, the paper writes that Mr. Browning recommended to the University that the lad Dhirendro above mentioned should not be permitted to appear at the B. A. examination this year. Dhirendro thereupon moved the Syndicate in permitting him to appear provisionally. But Mr. Browning took it on himself, in spite of this order of the Syndicate, not to admit Dhirendro into the examination hall alleging that Dhirendro had been expelled by order of the Lieutenant-Governor and that without His Honour's permission he could not be allowed admittance into any premises owned by Government. The paper concludes by suggesting to the Government the impropriety of retaining Mr. Percival in service any longer and to the University to take notice of the action of Mr. Browning alluded to above.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

TRIPURA HITASHI,  
Mar. 20th 1906.

28. A correspondent of the *Tripura Hitashi* [Comilla] of the 20th March says that cholera has broken out in the Birpassa village in the Tippera district. Sixteen or seventeen deaths have already occurred. The villagers

Cholera in a village in the Tippera district.



are panic-stricken. There is a scarcity of wholesome drinking water as also of medical aid in the village. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

29. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 23rd March writes that the severity of the plague at Katwa continues unabated. Eight to ten deaths are occurring every week. Eight attacks and six deaths were reported for the week ending on Wednesday last. The figures for the week previous are ten and eight, respectively, and the total figures since the outbreak of the disease are 47 attacks and 35 deaths.

PRASUN, ..  
Mar. 23rd, 1906.

30. A correspondent of the *Nadia* [Krishnagar] of the 24th March refers to the alarm which has been created in the minds of the inhabitants of Santipur and its neighbourhood by a rumour that, in view of the plague epidemic now raging there, the Civil Surgeon of the district is about to visit the infected locality in order to inoculate them forcibly, each and all. The Government is requested to contradict this rumour and allay the panic which has been created.

NADIA,  
March 24th, 1906.

31. Referring to the increase of plague in Calcutta, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th March takes the City Corporation to task for bad conservancy. Dead rats lie scattered in streets and are reduced to dust by the pressure of wheels of carriages, feet of pedestrians, &c. The Coleotela Street is specially marked out as presenting such sights.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 26th, 1906.

32. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 27th March, after announcing that medical assistance has at last been provided for the relief of the cholera-stricken in the Ramnagar thana, goes on to point out that severe epidemics of cholera in Ramnagar are annually recurring occurrences and are due probably to two causes—(1) the pollution of the drinking-water supply caused by the improper disposal of corpses during each epidemic; (2) the use by the inhabitants of salted rotten sea-fish. It is suggested in conclusion that Government should station a medical man here every winter to see that precautions are taken by the inhabitants to guard against any outbreak of the epidemic.

NIHAR  
Mar. 27th, 1906.

33. Referring to the decision arrived at by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam that Khan Bahadur Mahamad Yusuff should no longer be permitted to hold the office of Vice-Chairman on the District Board, and of Chairman on the Municipality of Dacca, the *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 25th March writes that it may be admitted that it is difficult for one man efficiently to discharge the duties of both these offices. The Khan Bahadur himself tried on different occasions to resign one of them, but for want of a competent successor he was not permitted to resign. Superior officers cannot wholly be absolved from responsibility for the doings of their subordinates. Some measure of blame must therefore attach to the Khan Bahadur for the disgraceful practices of the clerks of the Board. Those, however, who know the details of the present happenings declare that the frauds were perpetrated with an unusual degree of cunning, rendering detection highly difficult. The Khan Bahadur placed too much reliance on his head-clerk. This may be unwise from a worldly point of view, but it is not a fault which good men will not pardon.

DACCA PRAKAS,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

Many people are afraid that of the two offices now held by the Khan Bahadur, he will be made to give up that on the Municipality and the way will thereby be facilitated for the appointment of an official Chairman. Reliable information points, however, the other way, going to show, as it does, that it is the desire of Government that he should retain his office on the Municipality. Sir B. Fuller has spoken to this effect personally to the Khan Bahadur, and this is a matter on which official opinion fully coincides with public opinion. The citizens of Dacca should not permit the Khan Bahadur to give up his connection with the Municipality even if he wishes to do so, for under none of his predecessors did the Municipal machinery move with the regularity it now does.



## (g)—Railway and communications, including canals and irrigation.

BU WAN  
SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 20th, 1906.

34. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 20th March pleads for railway connection between Burdwan and Katwa on the following grounds:—

(1) The mail-bags for the post-offices at Bhatar, Barabalan, Nasigram, Kaichar, Srikhanda and Katwa, and for the post-offices subordinate to these post-offices, pass along Katwa Road and are so many that Government on one occasion called the services of a carrying Company into requisition, but the Company had to close on account of the great loss sustained by them by the death of their horses.

(2) The places along the Burdwan-Katwa Road produce immense quantities of rice and cart-loads of rice are passing along this road day and night at this season.

(3) Kurmun, Palasi, Barbalan, Nasigram, Khirgram, Srikhanda and Katwa and other neighbouring villages are populous places and count many educated men as their residents.

(4) If there were a railway line there would be many pilgrims from Burdwan to Katwa to bathe in the sacred Ganges, and to Khirgram, the seat of the goddess Jogadya.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

35. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 24th March says that after repeated representation the authorities of the East Indian Railway have been pleased to attach a number of

A Railway complaint. third class carriages to a goods train as a substitute for the *mid-day* train between Burdwan and Howrah, which was abolished some time ago. In spite of this concession dealers in coagulated milk (*chhana*), who largely availed themselves of the latter train, are greatly inconvenienced by the irregular movements of the new mixed train, generally called the "pick-up" train. The movements of this train should find a place in the Company's time-table, and it should touch at all the stations between Burdwan and Howrah; and at least one intermediate class carriage should be attached to it.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 28th, 1906.

36. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th March relates that on the 21st March last two females sustained injuries which have resulted in death in

A Railway complaint. one case while attempting to alight from the No. 24 down train at Magra Station, East Indian Railway, because the train began to move suddenly away from the platform just at that moment, and points to the accident as illustrating the unwisdom of the present discontinuance at most stations on the line of the old practice of ringing starting bells to warn passengers that the train was about to move.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

37. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 24th March says that every year the great *hana* (breach in the embankment) of the Damodar in village Begua in the Burdwan district, causes immense loss to hundreds of poor people. This year the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to see the *hana* with his own eyes. It is consequently hoped that Government will take steps to prevent the *hana* from causing any more harm.

## (h)—General.

SANDHYA,  
Mar. 26th, 1906.

38. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 26th March refers to a rumour which has lately reached it from Rangpur, the existence of which it vouches for, and the mere existence of

A rumour at Rangpur. which, apart from its truth or falsity, is in its opinion an indication of the distrust with which the people regard the Government. It appears that there is a model farm at Rangpur and that large quantities of seed of the best variety of American cotton were lately sent from the Agricultural Department at Calcutta to be distributed among such cultivators there as might be willing to cultivate American cotton. After these had been received, however orders, issued from Sir B. Fuller's Government that the seed was not to be distributed at all, but should be destroyed totally, as it contained most injurious bacteria. The people take this later order as indicating that it is not the desire of Government that good American cotton should be cultivated at all in this country.



39. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 20th March writes as follows:—

CHARU MIHIR,  
Mar. 20th, 1906.

Government and the situation  
in Eastern Bengal.

Recent events have led the Bengalis to think that there is no law in the country. The administration of the new province began with a course of oppression unprecedented in the history of the British Empire. Sir B. Fuller's hard and harsh policy of Government is poisoning the minds of his subjects. One of the settled principles of Government in this country is that all the departments of administration should shelter and support each other. Guided by this principle the Sub-Inspector of Police shelters the police constable, the District Superintendent of Police shelters the Sub Inspector, the Magistrate shelters the District Superintendent, the Lieutenant-Governor shelters the Magistrate, and the Governor-General shelters all. This is what is known as *prestige* of the Government. Everything must give way before this *prestige*. Wants and grievances, miseries and sufferings count for nothing when it is at stake. The influence of this *prestige* was clearly visible in the reply which Lord Minto gave to the Indian Association's address to His Excellency complaining of official oppressions in Eastern Bengal. *Prestige* was not so powerful in the days of the East Indian Company. The people of the country sigh for the good old days of Burke, Fox and Sheridan. The inhabitants of Eastern Bengal are in such a miserable plight that they consider themselves altogether helpless in spite of their being British subjects. The oppressions which they have recently suffered are, in the opinion of many, possible in the Russian dominion only. But the rulers of the country either approve of these oppressions or are indifferent to them. Lord Minto has advised the people to seek justice in law courts. But when law courts are not pure and are dependent on the Executive they cannot be expected to dispense justice always. And the results of the cases, which the current agitation in the country gave rise to, have convinced the people that it is useless to seek justice in law courts against oppressive officials. Even the High Court has not been able to maintain its honour and reputation in this matter. It is a pity that in this troublous situation the people do not feel the presence of Lord Minto in the country. He seems to be completely indifferent to official vagaries, police oppressions and the growing ill-feeling between Hindus and Musalmans in the province. The partition has made the people mad, but in spite of that, His Excellency has informed Mr. Morley that the feeling against it is subsiding. If Lord Minto does not keep provincial rulers under a wholesome control he may as well wash his hands of the responsibilities of Government and return home. If the Viceroy cannot save the people from a barbarous system of administration the sooner his post is abolished the better.

40. Referring to Mr. John Morley's pronouncement in Parliament on the Partition, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March writes:—

Mr. Morley and the Partition.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 22nd, 1906.

To those who urge that Parliament has approved of the Partition and that further agitation against it is therefore useless, our reply is that Parliament has done nothing either in the way of approval or of disapproval with regard to the measure in question.

To those who enquire what the use is of approaching Mr. Morley with a petition on the question, seeing that he has refused to undo the Partition, we reply that we shall not refrain from agitation so long as the land of our birth is not re-united. If a year's agitation fails to produce any results the agitation shall have to be spread over ten years. If ten years of incessant agitation yields no results, we shall leave the task of continuing the agitation to our children. In any case this great strife must not be ended until our native land is again made whole.

It is the British Government which has split up our darling native land in twain, and it is upon the will of that Government that the restoration of its former unity in the future depends. If Government could be convinced that (1) the Bengalis have not ceased protesting and showing their disgust by boycotting British manufactures, and (2) that the partition was a wrong, then it might be induced to re-consider its decision.



We shall not know what rest is in agitating. And we shall convince those in power in England by deputations of selected countrymen of ours of the wrong of which Government has been guilty in dividing Bengal.

This project of sending a deputation from Bengal to England to speak on the Partition question has been mooted several times, but has not yet been carried out. But it must be carried out this time, since it is the only means available to convince Mr. Morley of the wrong the Partition has inflicted on the people and of their discontent at it.

The new era which has dawned on Bengal has no place for any word of despair. Let all therefore arise with redoubled vigour and let a flame of agitation be again lit up all over Bengal. In the struggle upon which we have entered, we must either win or embrace death. We warn our countrymen to see that the conquering flag which they took up on the 16th October last in the eyes of the entire world, may not now slip from their grasp in despair.

Let them again resolve before God to bring about a change in the fortunes of their country and to get the severed parts of Bengal re-united. Let the boycott spread to every hearth and home in Bengal, and six months hence a new era will be seen to have dawned upon the country. God has ordained that the Bengalis are to rise in the scale of nations, and no man can work against God's wish.

HITVARTA,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

41. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th March says that somebody, whoever he may be, misinformed Mr. Morley that in Bengal the anti-partition agitation had subsided. But as the agitation against the measure throughout India is still in full swing, it is hoped that no Government official now will dare misrepresent the matter to Mr. Morley.

SOLTAN,  
Mar. 23rd, 1906.

42. On behalf of the Anjuman-i-Taid-ul-Islam Society of Dhupchanchia in Bogra the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March publishes an appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the question of the prevention of oppression by Hindu zamindars on their Musalman tenants in connexion with the sacrifice of kine. The appeal begins by setting forth the various forms of punishment, such as illegal fines, shoe-beatings, compulsory drinking of cow's urine and human urine and eating of cow-dung, which are inflicted by Hindu zemindars on their Musalman ryots not only for sacrificing kine, but often even for purchasing beef from a neighbouring village and cooking it for the family meals. It is then pointed out that this interference by the Hindus with cow-killing is confined to districts like Bogra, Rajshahi, Pabna, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Jessore and Nadia, where the Musalman population is uneducated and without influence, and is not at all heard of in Dacca, Noakhali, Tippera, Chittagong, Barisal, &c., where the Musalmans are Musalmans not in name only, but are prepared even to lay down their lives for the sake of their religion. It is suggested that unless means are taken by Government to prevent further commission of outrages like the one at Magura Ghona in thana Dumordia in Khulna [see Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 24th March, paragraph 6], it would not be surprising if a flame of excitement spread among the Moslem population of the country and culminated in the killing not of kine but of those human devils in the shape of Hindus who obstruct cow-slaughter.

In conclusion it is suggested that Government should speedily issue a special circular to all Hindu zemindars to warn them against illegal oppression on account of cow-sacrifices, and should depute for the inquiry where this kind of oppression is complained of in future impartial officers of standing who are not Hindus by race.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 23rd, 1906.

43. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March, after thanking Government for having sanctioned for the three months of January to March a monthly allowance of a rupee and a half for the benefit of all chaprasees, peons and other menials in its employ whose pay is below Rs. 16 to compensate them for the dearness of food-grains, inquires why this concession has not been extended to those clerks also whose pay is similarly below that limit.



44. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March says that the Compositors, Section-holders, distributors, &c., of the Bengal Secretariat Press have submitted a petition to the Government praying for the removal of their grievances numbering forty-five. They have also complained, in that petition, of harsh treatment at the hands of Mr. Chalmers, their Superintendent. It is hoped that the authorities will make a sifting enquiry into the matter and do justice to the petitioners. The petitioners only want that the conditions of their service should correspond to those obtaining among the same class of employés in the Government of India Press.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 23rd 1906.

45. A correspondent writing to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th March on the alleged mismanagement of the Bengal Secretariat Press under its present Superintendent, Mr. Chalmers, pleads for—

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

(1) the grant of subsistence allowance during enforced absences from illness to those employés who work under the piece system; (2) the reckoning of overtime-work as active service counting towards pension, on the analogy of the practice obtaining in the Police and on Railways.

46. According to the *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 24th March, the motives actuating Government in splitting up the Midnapore district are—

RATNAKAR,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

- (1) weakening the unity and thereby the strength of the local public;
- (2) providing employment for a fresh number of Europeans; and
- (3) giving satisfaction to the Eurasian Railway employés at Kharagpur by establishing a district head-quarters at their place of abode.

47. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 24th March refers to a story in Sanskrit literature in which a crane is represented as shedding tears at the prospect of some distress overtaking the fish in a tank, on which the latter acquiesce in a plan of relief proposed by him and are, afterwards, treacherously killed and eaten up by him. The crane's trick was, however, ineffectual on the crab, who cut his throat and killed him. The writer says that those officials who profess to feel strongly for the suffering of labourers in Indian mills are like the crane in the above story. But fortunately for them there is no crab to punish them for their hypocrisy.

SANDHYA,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

48. In noticing the deputation sent to Mr. Morley by the Labour Association of England on the subject of the Indian labour, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th March says that the Indian public are of opinion that the sympathy of the above Association is an outcome of jealousy which the English merchants bear against the Bombay mill owners.

HITVARTA,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

49. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th March notes with satisfaction, in reviewing the Imperial budget estimates, the abolition of the zamindari dak cess in Bengal and the patwari cess and village officers cesses in other provinces, and thanks Government for their liberality, but is alarmed at the enormous increase of revenue during the last few years which the paper says is accompanied with the growing poverty of the people.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

50. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th March writes—The evil eye of Sir B. Fuller, like that of Shani (Saturn), has now fallen on the ministerial officers of the Civil Court of Rajshahi. His Honour having somehow come to know that they paid subscriptions to the National fund, they have been called upon to explain their conduct. But as the proceeds of the fund are to be applied to the development of indigenous industries of the country one fails to see why contribution to such a fund should be considered bad.

HITVARTA,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

51. In noticing the case in which one Lala Shivakaran Dass was oppressed by the Cantonment Magistrate and some police officers of Jalundhur in the Panjab as noticed in the *Tribune* paper, the same paper says that the people are hopefully looking for the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab in the case.

HITVARTA,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.



In noticing the same case the *Bharat Mihir* [Calcutta] of the 24th March hesitates to believe the fact as reported in the *Tribune*, specially because the Government is under obligation to Lala Shivakaran for his giving shelter to a number of Englishmen in times of distress.

HITVARTA,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

52. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] the 25th March says that Lord Kitchener has after all scored victory over Lord Curzon in the matter of the Indian Army Reform, but the result is that Government will no longer be able to criticize his proposals, a state of things unheard of in any other country. It is only in India that even the impossible may become possible.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 26th, 1906.

53. Referring to the projected weaving school at Serampore, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th March hopes that the arts and industries of the country will receive a healthy stimulus during the administration of Lord Minto.

SANDHYA,  
Mar. 28th, 1906.

54. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 28th March inquires what the meaning is of the zeal which the *Ferringhee* Government of the country is now displaying for the establishment of weaving schools and agricultural schools. Are lakhs upon lakhs of rupees going to be spent like water for the good of India itself? The *Ferringhees* have not yet attained to that state of unselfishness. The truth is that the work of cultivation and the work of weaving, the work of feeding and the work of clothing are work that the *Ferringhees* wish to take into their own hands. This is why the *Ferringhee* Government of the country poses as a *Swadeshi*. Lord Curzon was a *Swadeshi*. His two disciples, Fuller and Fraser, are the very stems of the *Swadeshi* tree, so to speak. And as for Minto and Morley it is needless to insist on the strength of their leanings towards India. That is why these persons are going to provide for the food and clothing of the Indian people. The proposed Ranchi College will turn out *Swadeshi* slaves and peons. And the projected college for training female teachers will supplement the work of the Ranchi College by preparing female slaves.

The Indians will find the height of their desires gratified by entrusting their property, their lives and their intellects in the keeping of the *Ferringhees*. *Ferringhee* merchants will come out and start large weaving and agricultural concerns, and Pusa and Serampur will furnish slaves and workmen to them. It is on this account that the nominally *Swadeshi* Government of the country is up and doing.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

55. Whatever may be the result of an interpellation in the Imperial Council, the recent replies of the Government, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th March, clearly show that the narrowness of mind of the present official class is ever on the increase. Referring to the replies to the Hon'ble Gokhale's questions, the paper says replies like these are now given by Government officers, and they go to show that the higher authorities are not only not displeased with the action of their subordinate officials whether they be right or wrong, but support what they do. They do not even like to take the trouble of a cursory examination of such doings.

The *Statesman* was boycotted by Government the other day, but being an English-owned paper Government withdrew their orders within a week. The *Weekly Chronicle* is, however, a native paper, and therefore Government does not care much about it. If the Government found the allegation of the Gurkha's indecent assault on the *Mehtrani* to be false, do they believe that a native newspaper dare bring a false charge through its columns. The *Mehtrani* though a low class woman is still an Indian woman, and when she saw that the Government did not care much about her honour and considered the honour of a Gurkha soldier as their own, how could she then bring an action for indecent assault on her. This was a point which the Government of India ought to have duly considered.



## V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

56. A correspondent of the *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 20th March says that severe distress prevails in Habiganj and the surrounding places in the Tippera district. Rice is selling at about Rs. 5 per maund. The last *Paus* paddy crop yielded a 6-anna outturn only, and this the cultivator had to sell off to pay his mahajan and his zamindar. Day-labourers are passing days without food. Small thefts have greatly increased. Chaukidars and dafadars show a culpable negligence in the performance of their duties.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,  
Mar. 20th, 1906.

57. Referring to the letter written by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the prevailing distress in the country and to Mr. Carlyle's reply to it, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March says that it has no faith in such statistics as Mr. Carlyle has produced to show that the situation offers no cause for anxiety, because such statistics are generally collected in the first place by illiterate village chaukidars. The National Chamber prayed for an inquiry into the condition of the country by such men as village panchayets, school-masters, post masters, &c., but Government has refused this on the flimsy and untenable ground that such an enquiry will create a panic among the people. As a matter of fact, the unusual rise in the prices of food-grains has already actually alarmed the people, and in this state of things it is the duty of the Government to come forward to their succour instead of troubling themselves with statistical niceties.

SRI SRI VISHNU-  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA,  
Mar. 22nd, 1906.

58. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 25th March writes on the authority of a local correspondent that terrible scarcity of food prevails in Vikrampur. Excessive rainfall has practically stopped cultivation and the sowing of new seeds. The price of paddy is rising, 12½ to 15 seers at present selling for a rupee. As for rice, seven or eight seers are all that can be got for a rupee. Oil, tobacco, sugar, vegetable, milk and fish, all have gone up in price.

DACCA PRAKAS,  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

59. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 21st March says that considering the manner in which Government has been disregarding public opinion in Bengal, following the policy of divide-and-rule in the administration of the country, placing obstacles in the path of the people's prosperity and preventing them from chanting the name of their Mother, the latter should set on foot a widespread agitation, if the Bengali nation is not to be wiped off from the face of the earth. The fire of this agitation should spread to every town, every village and every hamlet. It should be shown that Bengal hates the Government which allows the interests of British merchants to guide its policy. The Bengali pays his Government for every pinch of salt that he eats and, famished though he is, his money goes freely to carry out military reforms. He must agitate against this state of things. But this agitation is not to take the form of the destructive agitation of the Russian revolutionist. It is to be a lawful agitation for national welfare and regeneration.

JASOHAR,  
Mar. 21st, 1906.

60. In noticing the *Swadeshi* agitation *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 22nd March says that the movement not being genuine is likely to do harm to the country. No one therefore ought to have anything to do with it or listen to what the so-called promoters of unity between different races of India say, since the union will benefit the stronger race alone.

AL PUNCH,  
Mar. 22nd, 1906.

61. Referring to the departure of the Prince of Wales from India, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March writes that His Royal Highness was not permitted by the officials to see, during his sojourn, the actual condition of the people whom he came to see. If he had been, then his reflection on leaving Indian shores would have been one of bitter regret that the 300 millions who inhabit this land cannot afford two full meals a day.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 22nd, 1906.



DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 23rd, 1906.

62. Referring to the conclusion of the Prince of Wales's tour in India, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March says that however much the Indians may resent

The Royal tour in India.

the conduct of English officials towards them, they are never disloyal to the British throne. They have not yet unlearned their instinctive virtue of loyalty, and the Prince was every where received with sincere outbursts of love and respect for his person. But what have the people gained by this display of sincere loyalty?

It is not enough for the Indians that His Royal Highness has come to know that they are very loyal to the British crown. They never wanted a certificate of loyalty. The officials tried their best to conceal from His Royal Highness the real state of the country and of the minds of its inhabitants. And it was a knowledge of these things on His Royal Highness's part which the Indians were most concerned in.

The Indians do not like duplicity. But by duplicity the officials managed to keep the Prince constantly surrounded by gilded chiefs, flattering noblemen, gorgeous processions, illuminations and fireworks, and never allowed his eyes to encounter sights of misery and distress. The tricks of the officials, however, failed to hide all the wounds that cover the body of India. If the Prince has travelled with eyes and ears open he must have seen the real condition of the country through the glare of illuminations and fireworks and heard the piteous wails of the Indians in spite of the loud cries of policemen and soldiers who constantly surrounded His Royal Highness's person. And his tour in India will be considered successful only if he directs his attention to a remedy of the existing deplorable state of things in the country. If he does not do that, it were better for him not to have visited the land.

The Prince has said that he will never forget India and the Indians. But mere remembrance will do the Indians no good. His Royal father also visited India. But what have the Indians gained by that visit? They expect something more than the mere sight of Royalty in these tours.

63. In noticing the Royal visit to India the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th March says that from the clever way in which the officials managed affairs during His

The Royal visit.

Highness's tour in India, it appears that no one tried to show him the real state of things in the country. Who shall then say that the visit has been of any use at all to the people of India?

64. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th March publishes a contributed poem in which the writer incites

A poem.

the people to kindle a fire throughout the length and breadth of India, a fire that will burn the whole world. Let this fire be kindled in the hearts of even women and children, so that Britain may know whether India has got fire or not.

65. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 24th March writes that from the commencement of the present century, the

The English and the Indians.

English, proud of their strength, have resolved to govern this vast Empire by brute force alone. That is why to the weak people of India tears are now all that is left. Although the people of India have not yet forgotten the incidents of a century and a half ago, the inhuman oppressions and outrages of the Englishmen of those times, nominally merchants but really robbers, the dishonesty and deception characteristic of their brutish instincts, through which they acquired supremacy, and the disgraceful manner in which after acquiring supremacy they plundered the country, and although the devilish practices of the indigo planters and the heartless manner in which the tea planters treat their coolies have not been forgotten either, the simple-minded Indians were hitherto deceived by professions of unheard of justice and liberalism indulged in by Englishmen and by their various words of hope full of cunning political deception into mistaking their real brutish nature. But to-day through the mercy of God and the instrumentality of His messenger, Lord Curzon, the veil behind which this brute force lay hitherto hidden has been torn. The partition of Bengal, the Universities Act, the Official Secrets Act, the Universities Validating Act, all have contributed to reveal the Englishman's tyranny, his brute force and his love of authority.

HITAVARTA,  
Mar. 26th, 1906.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Mar. 24th, 1906.

HOWRAH HITAISHI,  
Mar. 26th, 1906



For the Bengalis, absolutely bereft as they are of all resources at present, a tearful wailing for help from God alone is now the only proper attitude.

The liberalism and the philanthropy of the English are mere professions; there is nothing they are not capable of doing or saying for the sake of self-interest. No matter what they may say to the contrary, they have not yet succeeded in rising superior to their primitive and disgraceful instincts of barbarism.

66. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th March has the following:—

English diplomacy.

It is by diplomacy that England has conquered India, and it is with diplomacy that she is ruling over it. She knows full well that to be united is to be strong; she is therefore trying her best to prevent the Indians from being united. England's policy of *divide et impera* has long since been the predominating feature of her rule. By creating a disunion amongst the Hindu and Mussalman rulers she became the ruler of India. What is our duty now? The English have divided India into several small pieces. Are we to be silent spectators only? Never. We shall now try our utmost to protect our mother-country. Up to this time we have been protesting against Government measures by holding meetings, but Government has turned a deaf ear to our requests. It is determined to prevent unity among us.

The only way to make us rich and the Government listen to us is by keeping up the Swadeshi agitation. The use of Swadeshi articles will deprive Englishmen of their pride. They will not dare molest us then. They will then turn their eyes towards this country and try to secure better administration for us.

67. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th March says that the morality

Western veracity.

of the English race is gradually declining. The liberal spirit and high moral sense with which the noble-minded Englishmen laboured hard to improve the condition of this country in the early part of the last century led us to the conviction that all Englishmen were of a similar stuff, noble, generous and high-minded. But this impression is gradually wearing away. We no longer believe in their veracity. Even our schoolboys know that it is by fraud and forgery that the grand work of the founding of the British Empire in India was achieved. It is no use recounting how the crafty Clive committed forgery and bribed Mir Jaffar to get the Nawab dethroned. We consoled ourselves then with the idea that all this fraud and forgery was resorted to with a view to obtain kingdom, but they would not deceive the people; for the latter are not the enemies of their ruler. But before reigning for even a century the English have begun to deceive the Indians. The late Queen's proclamation after the mutiny remains a dead-letter. Englishmen possessed moral courage when they brought in an indictment against Warren Hastings, but now one wrong is committed to cover another. From the Provincial Legislative Councils to Parliament no effort is spared to screen a national vice. When the people strongly protested against the operation of Lord Curzon's New University Act, he simply passed a Validation Act to justify his measure in the teeth of a strong opposition. What can be stronger evidence of moral decadence? His Lordship, who called the Queen's proclamation a means to quiet a crying child, compared Western veracity with Eastern and gave a higher place to the former. Even a savage would not proclaim his shamelessness in this fashion. We have been under the impression that Englishmen were not very particular about justice in dealing with the black people, but they tried to be scrupulously just when dealing with the whites, but now we see that they are capable of doing right as well as wrong in a question which affects their selfish interests. It is for this reason that the Queen's proclamation has never been acted upon.

Referring to the cheques issued by the British Officers during the Boer War and which have not been paid by the Government yet, the paper says the Boers committed the blunder of believing the English.

68. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 27th March asks, what is

The proper conception of loyalty.

loyalty? Loyalty, answers the paper, consists in not acting against the laws which the rulers have established in the land. They alone are wanting in

loyalty who break the laws of the State.

HITAVARTA  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

HITAVARTA  
Mar. 25th, 1906.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,  
Mar. 26th, 1906.



Syamlal Roy is a zamindar who has spent lakhs of rupees for the purchase of a title from Government. He raises money by oppressing his tenants and uses this money to keep the officials in humour. He has figured in criminal cases on many occasions for setting fire to the houses of his tenants, but he has managed just to escape through the influence of his wealth. Is such a man loyal? Perhaps it will be said that he is loyal; otherwise how could he get a title from Government?

But the truth is this conception of loyalty is vanishing day by day. Now-a-days by loyalty is understood obedience to the law, not acting against the law. This alone is all that the boys of the country can be taught,—that they are never to go against the law, that, subject to obedience to the law, they are to pass their lives in entire freedom. More than this conception of loyalty, any return to the old idea of it, is not to be expected. But the officials do not want this sort of loyalty. They want *salams*, they want slaves.

SANDHYA.  
Mar. 28th, 1906.

69. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 28th March writes:—

Under what a happy reign, like the proverbial one of Ram, are we now living. Under the *regime* we now live under, none except *feringhees* are regarded as men. Under it it, is what the *feringhees* say, it is what the *feringhees* claim, and it is what the *feringhees* are angry at that count. We may talk ourselves hoarse, cry our eyes out, tear our hair, or beat our breast. But if a common *feringhee* say that it is all false, all that we say goes for nothing. We have to come back with a slap on our cheeks; we are put to no end of trouble. A Gurkha commits an outrage on a female sweeper at Barisal, but two *feringhees* connected with the police declare that the woman only received a push from behind, but they do not know from whom. So the whole case ends in a *fiasco*. The *Weekly Chronicle* of Sylhet is punished by Sir B. Fuller for publishing an account of the outrage mentioned above. Mr. Gskhale brings this case of injustice to the notice of the Viceroy in the Legislative Council, but here also his complaint is dismissed in reliance on the assertion of the two *feringhees* alluded to above. So much for the way our rulers have of pleasing their subjects, so much for the honour and respect we obtain at their hands, so much for our self-respect, so much for our chances of justice. If all our countrymen combine to say one thing and a mere dog of a *feringhee* nods his head in dissent—then it all passes utterly unheeded.

So much for official appreciation of ourselves. Under this *regime*, such is the sympathy of the rulers with their subjects who are not *feringhees*. We receive kicks and shoe-beatings at every turn at their hands, but still we turn again to them for honour. Even a grain of dust if kicked at tends to rise up on to the trampler's head. But we are worse even than a grain of dust.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

GARJATBASINI,  
Mar. 17th, 1906.

70. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 17th March states that the weather was cloudy last week and that there was rain on the 13th instant.

Weather in Talcher.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD  
Mar. 14th, 1906.

71. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 14th March states that there was a copious shower of rain in that town on the 13th instant, accompanied with hailstones. The writer apprehends that this untimely rainfall may be the cause of future evils.

Weather in Balasore.

SAMVAD VAHIKA.  
Mar. 15th, 1906.

The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 15th March states that there were good showers of rain in Balasore in the last week and that this untimely rainfall is calculated to do a good deal of injury to the standing crops.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Mar. 10th, 1906.

72. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 10th March states that the sky was cloudy there in the last week and that rain at this time of the year is not desirable.

Weather in Bamra.

MANORAMA,  
Mar. 19th, 1906.

73. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 19th March states that the sky was cloudy there for the last week with intermittent drizzling rain.

Weather in Mayurbhanj.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Mar. 17th, 1906.

74. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th March states that the sky was cloudy in the last week and that there was little rain.

Weather in Cuttack.



75. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 17th March states that though the mango is not plentiful this year in that State, yet it is better than what it was there last year; that the lower classes, such as Pans, Haris, etc., are so fond of plucking the young fruits that it is feared that there will be very few ripe mangoes available for consumption in the next month. The writer therefore requests the Talcher authorities to put a stop to such undesirable waste of young fruits.
- The mango in Talcher.
76. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 14th March draws a gloomy picture of the Balasore district in respect of food stuffs, which are said to be so dear that many people do not get one meal a day. The writer observes that though the quantity of food-grains in that district was not insufficient, yet the system of free export has drained the sources of its food-supply.
- Scarcity of food in Balasore.
77. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 10th March states that a sound resembling that of five guns vibrated through the atmosphere of that place on the 6th instant and that it is looked upon by the general people as the harbinger of famine and other evils.
- The harbinger of future evils in Bamra.
78. The same paper draws the attention of the public to a famine that will overtake Orissa in no distant time, and observes that the patriots should lose no time in making due provision for the relief of the poor and the distressed. The writer suggests that the public must not look upon the British Government for all kinds of assistance that may not come in time, but devise their own measures of relief, and that the subject should be ably and thoroughly dealt with in the ensuing meeting of the "Utkal Union Conference" at Balasore, for the functions of the Conference are intimately connected with the development of the resources of Orissa, calculated to increase the staying power of its inhabitants.
- A warning to the Uriya public.
79. The same paper states that the Raja of Bamra is busy inspecting relief works in that State, and that he personally superintended the workings of the relief camp at Sirigira.
- Relief works in Bamra.
80. The same paper states that rice sells at 14 seers per rupee in Deogarh, Turang and Govindpur, and at 16 seers in other places in that State.
- The high price of rice in Bamra.
81. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 19th March states that the constant export of rice from Mayurbhanj is increasing the price of that staple food which sells at 13 seers per rupee there and observes that a famine is near at hand. The writer draws the attention of the public to the great famine of 1866, which depopulated Orissa by killing 13 lakhs of its inhabitants in one swoop and by whitening its surface with human bones, and observes that both the Government and the public must take early steps to avert the catastrophe that is nearing every day.
- A warning to the Government and the public.
82. The *Sambalpur* correspondent of the same paper states that the mango has been very much injured by hail-stones in that district.
- The mango in Sambalpur.
83. The *Puri* correspondent of the same paper states that a good mango crop is expected in that district.
- The mango in Puri.
84. The *Kendupatna* correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th March states that paddy has become a little cheaper in that part of the Cuttack district and that it sells at 21 seers per rupee.
- Paddy a little cheaper in Cuttack
85. The same paper state that the residents of the Cuttack town are suffering from a want of drinking water, as their wells and tanks are becoming dry day by day. The important tank "Gangamandir," which is the main source of water-supply to a large number of residents in the middle of the town, is in a wretched condition and needs urgent repairs. The tank was the property of the late Rai Hariballabh Bose Bahadur, whose successors in interest have been asked by the Cuttack Municipality either to repair it or to fill it up within a prescribed period on the grounds of sanitation and public health. The writer is of opinion that as the repairs are likely to cost Rs. 8,000 to the proprietors, the Cuttack Municipality and the Cuttack

GARJATBASINI.  
Mar. 17th, 1906.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Mar. 14th, 1906.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Mar. 10th, 1906.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI.

MANORAMA,  
Mar. 19th, 1906.

MANORAMA.

MANORAMA.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Mar. 17th, 1906.

UTKALDIPIKA.



Jail, both of which will be benefited by the undertaking, should contribute a portion of the charges to be incurred thereby.

MANORAMA,  
Mar. 19th, 1906.

Public health in Sambalpur.

of the Sambalpur district.

MANORAMA.

86. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 19th March states that cholera prevails in certain parts of the Sambalpur district.

Public health at Puri.

87. The Puri correspondent of the same paper states that there were stray cases of cholera in the Puri town in the last week.

The Satyabadi correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th March states that small-pox prevails in that part of the Puri district.

88. The same correspondent states that the Satyabadi Charitable Dispensary is doing very good work under the management of Babu Basudev Kar, the present Hospital Assistant.

The working of the Satyabadi dispensary.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Mar. 17th, 1906.

89. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th March states that cholera reigns supreme in that town and that 16 persons died of the disease in the last week.

Cholera in Cuttack town.

UTKALDIPIKA,

Cholera in Cuttack district.

Cuttack district.

UTKALDARPAN,  
Mar. 12th, 1906.

90. The same paper states that cholera prevails in Sankhtras and Kendupatna in the Cuttack district.

The deterioration of Cuttack town.

91. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 12th March states that though the population of Cuttack is increasing and its material prosperity advancing, its public health is deteriorating. Cuttack town was once noted for its salubrity, and foreigners resorted to it for health and enjoyment, but now it is the permanent abode of cholera and fever. Its drains are in the worst condition and its sanitation is causing great anxiety to the local authorities. The Cuttack Municipality must rise equal to the occasion and redeem its old reputation for salubrity and sanitation.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Mar. 14th, 1906.

92. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 14th March states that the interior of the Cuttack district is suffering from want of food and drinking water, and that as a consequence cholera and small-pox prevail there.

Special medical help necessary in the Cuttack district.

It is therefore very desirable that special doctors should be sent there to treat the patients.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.

93. The same paper states that several houses were burnt in Telengabazar and Jagannath Ballabh in the Cuttack town in the last week.

Fire in Cuttack town.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Mar. 10th, 1906.

94. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 10th March states that the wagons and the engine of a train collided with each other near the Ichapur station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the district of Ganjam, and that a large number of passengers travelling in that train were wounded. No life however was lost.

An accident on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

UTKALDARPAN,  
Mar. 12th, 1906.

95. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 12th March says that the road between Rairakhole and Sambalpur is quite unsafe, as it is frequented by tigers and other wild animals. Recently an ox conveying a laden vehicle was severely mauled by a terrible man-eater.

The Rairakhole-Sambalpur road quite unsafe.

MANORAMA,  
Mar. 19th, 1906.

96. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 19th March and the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 15th March state that the Raja of Athgarh contributed Rs. 500 towards the famine fund, Rs. 500 towards the improvement fund of the Athgarh State, Rs. 25 towards the fund of the Puri Brahman Samiti, and Rs. 25 towards the fund created for the support of Mrs. Annapurna, the Uriya poetess.

Liberality of the Raja of Athgarh.

UTKALDARPAN,  
Mar. 12th, 1906.

97. Referring to the workings of the Utkal Union Conference, the *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 12th March points out that the Conference is an inactive body and has been rendered impotent by internal dissensions and disputes. Its organisation is defective and its leaders pseudo-prophets. It may however do some good if backed by the united voice of all the Uriya-speaking districts including Ganjam.

The Utkal Union Conference.



The Kuanpal correspondent of the *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 19th March speaks more hopefully of the Conference, and suggests that an extraordinary effort should be made to unite Ganjam with the rest of Utkal.

MANORAMA,  
Mar. 19th, 1906.

98. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* having attacked the *Manorama* for its pro-Uriya tendencies, the *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 12th March runs to the assistance of the latter paper and observes that the *Uriya and Navasamvad*, professing to be the mouth-piece of the Uriyas, is advocating the cause of the Bengalis. The writer observes that the employment of Bengalis in Orissa is the burning question of the day, and that the cry of "Orissa for Uriyas" can no longer be ignored.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.  
Mar. 12th, 1906.

The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 14th March advocates the cause of the Bengali colonists in Orissa, whom it calls "domiciled Bengalis" and for whom it claims all the rights and privileges of the genuine Uriyas. Not satisfied with the employment of a Bengali graduate as the Private Secretary of the Maharaja of Keonjhar, the writer exhorts all the native princes of Orissa to employ Bengalis in the superior services of their States. The writer is sorry that the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj has not employed domiciled Bengalis in large numbers under him.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.  
Mar. 14th, 1906.

The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 19th March is disgusted to find that jobberies are going on in the Education Department of the Mayurbhanj State, and that incompetent men are appointed to posts for which competent men are available. The writer gives examples to substantiate the charge.

MANORAMA,  
Mar. 19th, 1906.

99. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 12th March regrets to find that the Pandits of the Muktimandap in Puri issued an injunction against the use of foreign clothes, sugar, tobacco and salt and thereby lent the weight of their sanctified position to a political movement, which passes under the garb of an economic one. The writer dissuades the Uriyas from joining the *Swadeshi*, which is really meant to benefit the Bengalis at the expense of the Uriyas; for the Uriyas can never hope to expect any good by joining the Bengalis in the unworthy boycott and other similar movements.

UTKALDARPAN,  
Mar. 12th, 1906.

The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 14th March, however, speaks approvingly of the action of the Muktimandap Sabha in Puri.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Mar. 14th, 1906.

100. Referring to the disturbances and riots that have taken place in Orissa in connection with Hindu-Muhammadan disputes, the *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 12th March points out that the Hindus and Muhammadans of Orissa lived so peacefully that there was no probability of their relations being ever strained in the future. Of late years some mischievous persons have been inciting the Muhammadans of Orissa to go against the Hindus and thereby break the public peace. The Government officers however failed to cope with the difficulty by introducing special rules for the guidance of both Hindus and Musalmans. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code are quite sufficient to meet all difficulties, provided they are administered with fairness and firmness.

UTKALDARPAN,  
Mar. 12th, 1906.

101. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 15th March points out that rowdyism has now become one of the marked features of the Muharram, for the Muhammadans of Remuna in Balasore quarrelled amongst themselves and broke one of the Tajias in the late Muharram festival. It is the duty of the public to see that a popular festival like the Muharram is not disgraced by a breach of the public peace.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Mar. 15th, 1906.

102. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 17th March agrees with the *Star of Utkal* in the latter's opinion that Babu Shamsundar Nanda, the Manager of Pal Lahara, is one of the fittest candidates for the Managership of Hindole, which has fallen vacant. It is said that he has been recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of Angul for the post.

GARJATBASINI,  
Mar. 17th, 1906.



GARJATABASINI.  
Mar. 27th, 1906.

103. The same paper is of opinion that the debt of the Pal Lahara State is very small and that the inhabitants of that State are willing to clear it off by subscription, provided the minor Raja is installed on the *Gadi*. Under such circumstances, the Superintendent of Tributary States in Orissa may recommend the installation of the minor Raja at an early date to Government.

GARJATABASINI.

104. The same paper states that about 30,000 pilgrims were collected at Puri during the late Dol-jatra festival, of whom the major portion came from the United Provinces. The festival passed off quietly without any mishap, and the railway helped the pilgrims to leave Puri quickly without inducing or creating any contagious disease to follow in their wake.

GARJATABASINI.

105. The same paper is glad that the Uriya Union Committee at Puri was successful in inducing the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to make certain concessions in favour of the natives of Orissa, who had hitherto no status in the Railway Department. The Committee has been requested to nominate two competent Uriyas for service in that Department.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Mar. 14th, 1906.

106. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 14th March complains that the teachers in mufassal schools in Orissa were brought down to Cuttack to superintend and guard the examination of candidates for the University Matriculation, and paid neither remuneration nor travelling for their labours. The writer observes that this arrangement is unfair, and that the teachers in question should be paid at least their travelling expenses.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.

107. The same paper and the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 15th March express their regret at the departure of Mr. Egerton, the Collector of Balasore, from that district on transfer, and observe that he did a great deal of good to the people of that district during the tenure of his office. The Balasore Municipality and the Balasore District Board held special meetings to acknowledge his services in due form. Mr. Egerton also expressed his thanks for the valuable assistance he had received from the members of the Municipality and the District Board.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Mar. 16th 1906.

108. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 16th March approves of the change of the name "Central Hospital" to "Growse Hospital" in Balasore in recognition of the services that Mr. Growse, the late Commissioner of Orissa, had rendered in connection with the hospital.

UTKALDIPIKA.

109. The same paper points out that the hopes and aspirations of the Indians raised by the appointment of Mr. Morley to the post of Secretary of State for India have been ruthlessly shattered by his discouraging deliveries in the House of Commons. He is neither inclined to stop the partition of Bengal nor willing to encourage the formation of a permanent Parliamentary Committee for India. Indians are therefore very unfortunate and have only days of darkness and despair before them.

UTKALDIPIKA.

110. In referring to the construction of a boarding-house in connection with the Ravenshaw College and its attached institutions for Muhammadan students, proposed since long by the members of that community in Cuttack, the same paper points out that as the subscription raised has come up to Rs. 500, Government may be induced to grant Rs. 1,000, and the total amount thus formed may be utilised in constructing a few rooms for the accommodation of the 15 or 20 Muhammadan students who are expected to reside in them. It would be simply waste of time to wait till the subscription comes up to Rs. 5,000, of which there is very little hope under the existing state of things.



111. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 19th March is sorry to find that the people of the Rampur State in Orissa are dissatisfied with the authorities of that State, who have carried off the guns of those people without assigning any reason for the same. Rampur is a Tributary State of Orissa and is a jungly tract inhabited by men who are in constant dread of wild animals that frequent human habitations every day. To deprive the people of their guns is to make them helpless against the attacks of those animals. This injudicious and unwise measure makes life and property insecure in Rampur. The guns should therefore be returned to their owners without any delay.

MANORAMA,  
Mar. 19th, 1906.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 31st March 1906.*







**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
Week ending Saturday, 31st March 1906.

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## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

337. The *Bengales* publishes a largely-signed memorial protesting against the proposed transfer of thanas Raninagore and Daulatabad from the Sadar subdivision to that of Lalbagh. It is contended that the transfer, if effected, will greatly inconvenience not only landholders and tradesmen, but also the general public. The journal hopes that the proposal will accordingly be abandoned.

BENGALIA.  
23rd March 1906.

338. *Power and Guardian* writes that the confidential circular issued by the Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, to his subordinates, directing them to obtain full information regarding the extent to which the *swadeshi* movement is catching on and the means adopted to advance it, makes it quite clear that the Government is taking steps not so much with a view to preserving the public peace as to killing the *swadeshi* movement. The circular referred to above also makes it clear that the Government is neglecting the ordinary duties of State in its desire to crush the *swadeshi* spirit.

POWER AND  
GUARDIAN,  
25th March 1906.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

339. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes that not a day passes without some story regarding the prosecution or rather persecution of students coming to light. It appears that two boys of the Bindu Basini School, Tangail, attempted to dissuade a Muhammadan from purchasing Manchester cloth. When it was discovered that the latter was a constable in plain clothes, the students left him severely alone. The matter, however, did not rest here. The constable reported the occurrence and proceedings were instituted against the boys under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that they were bound down to keep the peace for one year. Hitherto sections 107 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied to habitual offenders and notorious *budmashes*, but now over-zealous officials are utilising these oppressive sections to crush the student community. Such bitter persecutions, says the journal, are needed to rouse the people from their apathy.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
26th March 1906.

## (c)—Education.

340. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes that hitherto the Education Department was immune from executive interference by virtue of its non-political character, but now that education in Bengal is inseparably connected with the politics of the Province, a circular has been issued placing educational institutions under the control of the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner, and, with a view to effectively, crushing the student community School Inspectors, Head-Masters and teachers are directed to keep the executive informed of all their doings, and pay great attention to any suggestions emanating from the executive. In short, educational officers have been converted into the District Magistrate's subordinates, and they will, like the police, be armed with powers to harass the students. Under the Pedler circular the Magistrate has only to express a wish and the Head-Master of a school is bound to carry it out. In this manner almost every branch of the administration has been 'executivised.'

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
26th March 1906.

341. Continuing, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* characterises Sir Alexander Pedler's circular as a 'clever' document. He begins with the truism that unless all branches of the administration work together, the result will be unsatisfactory; but the real object of the circular, which is to place educational officers under the control of the Magistrate and the Commissioner, is soon disclosed. The reason urged for introducing this change is that the progress of education would be stimulated. This is true, since the Executive would be useful in carrying out educational projects, but are not the Executive also dependent on Educational officers in several matters? Why, therefore, has it not been suggested in the circular under notice that Executive officers should also avail themselves of the assistance

AMRITA BASAR  
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26th March 1906.



of the members of the Education Department and so promote good feeling? Clearly the object of the Pedler circular is to subordinate the Educational to the Executive. Sir Alexander Pedler retires in a few days after having got all he wanted, namely, a knighthood and a full pension. He will, therefore, help Government in any manner that lies in his power, little caring whether his department goes to the dogs or not. The prevalent idea of Government was to convert the Education Department into an Executive-ridden one, and the Pedler circular has done a great deal in this direction.

BENGALER,  
25th March 1906.

342. The *Bengalee* considers that the circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction to all Educational officers regarding the relations that should subsist between them and District Officers, proclaims the formation of an 'unholy alliance' between the Executive and the Educational Service. Hitherto the Department of Education was outside the pale of Executive control, but henceforth the District Magistrate is to possess complete control over schools and colleges. The real object of the circular is on the surface. During the recent crusade against schoolboys, the right exercised by District Magistrates to act independently of the Educational authorities as regards inflicting punishments on students was frequently called in question, and this circular is apparently designed to legalise Executive interference and thereby make the campaign against students all the more effective. 'The circular is the parting gift—the Parthian shot—of the out-going Director of Public Instruction, and we think we can now understand the *raison d'être* of the contemplated appointment of a Civilian as head of the Provincial Education Department. The University has already been officialised, and the process of officialisation is now completed by the degradation of the Educational Service to a state of subordination to the Executive authorities, which will make educational officers mere automatic instruments in the hands of an all-powerful Executive.'

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
27th March 1906.

343. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that for the last three or four decades, the Government has been striving to emasculate the people of India in order to render the task of administration easier. With this object in view, the public services are being gradually brought into the clutches of the Executive. The Police Department was the first to lose its individuality, and the consequence of this 'unholy' though powerful alliance between the Magistracy and the Police, is that the people are suffering. To make the alliance still more irresistible, the people have been disarmed and so rendered absolutely helpless. Owing to the weakness of the present Chief Justice of Bengal, the Judiciary are gradually losing their independence also. 'The last move is to dress the schoolmasters and other educational officers in horns, teeth, and claws, like the Subordinate Police and the Subordinate Magistrates and so complete the work of national emasculation by a relentless persecution of our student community.'

INDIAN MIRROR,  
27th March 1906.

344. The *Indian Mirror*, in an article discussing Mr. H. R. James's article in the *University Review*, states that the introduction of the "Reorganisation Scheme" more than eight years ago was the death-blow to the prospects of Indians in the Educational Department. 'This so-called Reorganisation Scheme led to the formation of two distinct divisions or branches in the Superior Educational Service of the country—the higher branch called the Indian Educational Service (presumably because Indians were to be excluded from it!), and the lower branch designated the Provincial Educational Service. There is a world of difference between the prestige and salary of the members of these two branches, and on these grounds the Reorganisation Scheme was strenuously opposed, as it was apprehended that the Indian Educational Service would be reserved for Europeans. This has proved only too true, and there are numerous instances to show how race distinctions prevail. Mr. Tipping, B.A. (Cantab.), has recently been appointed to the "Indian Educational Service" and starts on Rs. 500 a month. Mr. Nogendra Chandra Mitra, on the other hand, entered the department in 1898, and is still vegetating on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, despite the fact that he is an M. A. (Cantab.). In the space of seven years Mr. Tipping will be drawing Rs. 850 a month, while Mr. Mitra, who has the same, if not better qualifications, will have to serve on less than one-fourth that pay. It cannot be

Ostracism of Indians from the  
higher Educational Service and  
its disastrous consequences.



urged that Mr. Mitra's case is probably an exceptionally hard one, for other Indians in the service have fared no better.

345. Continuing its articles on this subject, the *Indian Mirror* cites several instances to show how even the most brilliant Indian students have not a promising career to look forward to in the Educational Service of their own country. They must perforce be content with the Provincial Service, some of the members of which, curiously enough, have acquired a European reputation, while the talent in the "Indian Educational Service" remains unknown to the world. Thus it is the miserably paid Provincial Service men who are keeping up the reputation of the Educational Department. When the Reorganisation Scheme was introduced, Dr. Bose, although he belonged to the higher branch of the service, was, like Messrs. Percival and P. Mukerji, entitled to draw only two-thirds of his grade pay. Subsequently, however, this rule was relaxed in his case and he was allowed to be a full-fledged Indian Educational Service man in view of his exceptionally meritorious discoveries. Why, asks the *Mirror*, should such an impossible standard of excellence be exacted from the Indian? Why also should an eminent scientist like Dr. P. C. Roy be debarred from entering the Indian Educational Service? But while Indians have been excluded from this service, they are not even allowed to hold the most highly-paid posts in the Provincial Service! Everything is being done to emasculate the Indian intellect, and the journal appeals to the Secretary of State to reconsider the whole question before he affixes his seal to the 'unholy' proposal of the Bengal Government.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
28th March 1906.

346. The *Bengalee* writes that Sir B. Fuller has not yet terminated his crusade against certain schools which have the bad fortune to be situated within his jurisdiction. It is understood that the Director of Public Instruction of the new Province has, under the orders of his chief, applied to the Syndicate for the disaffiliation of the Serajganj School and that this body has forwarded the papers to the school authorities with a view to obtaining an explanation. This is as it should be, and it is earnestly hoped that the Syndicate will base its decision on educational and not on political considerations.

BENGALUR,  
29th March 1906.

347. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* fears that another 'ugly job' is likely to be perpetrated in the Educational Service. In the Provincial Budget there is an item of Rs. 6,000 for an additional Sanskrit Professor for the Presidency College. It is rumoured that a European is going to be appointed and that he will subsequently be absorbed into the ranks of the "Imperial Educational Service." The journal is astonished at this arrangement and considers that the next move is likely to be the importation of an Englishman to teach the Bengalis their mother-tongue!

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
29th March 1906.

348. It is specially gratifying, says the *Indian Mirror*, that at a time when the need of female education is being univesally felt, the Local Government should have formulated a scheme for the establishment of training colleges for women teachers. Barring certain features, the journal welcomes an organisation, the object of which is to turn out properly trained Indian female teachers, and is deeply grateful to Sir Andrew Fraser for his keen interest in the matter.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
30th March 1906.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

349. For the second time since the passing of the new Municipal Act, writes the *Indian Mirror*, the farce of a General Election was enacted on the 20th instant, and the impression left on the public mind has been one of 'unmitigated disgust.' Out of the 25 wards, as many as 15 were uncontested, and the results of the elections show that there are good grounds for demanding the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Act. There is no doubt that the constitution of the Corporation has alienated public interest from municipal affairs, and the longer the Corporation is allowed to retain its present constitution, the more pronounced will the public apathy be. Even

INDIAN MIRROR,  
24th March 1906.



those who actually vote are not sufficiently interested in the municipal administration to return the most deserving candidates. The recent elections have made this abundantly clear, and it has all along been admitted that the rules and bye-laws regarding elections require remodelling in order to put a stop to irregularities. In short, the Municipal Act has proved a farce, and the only chance of amending it and placing the Corporation of the second city in the Empire on a sound basis is by appealing to the present Liberal Ministry.

POWER AND  
GUARDIAN,  
25th March 1906.

350. The most noticeable feature of the recent municipal elections, writes *Power and Guardian*, is the return of 16 Commissioners out of 25, unopposed. This denotes the sheer apathy of the public in regard to the municipal administration of Calcutta, and when it is remembered that before the passing of the Mackenzie Act, the whole town was in a state of feverish excitement for weeks before an election was held, the present unconcern is directly attributable to the new Act, which has converted the elected Commissioners into nonentities and made the official Chairman the master of the situation. There is hardly any popular check on the doings of the Municipality, with the result that extravagant schemes are carried out, to the great detriment of the Indian rate-payers. There is thus nothing surprising in the apathy which characterised the recent elections.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

BENGALIAN,  
25th March 1906.

351. The *Bengalee* writes that it was proposed to open a station at Ramasagar, a thriving village on the Midnapore-Jheria section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the construction was actually begun, but was discontinued on receipt of a petition suggesting the opening of a station at a distance of about a mile and a half from Ramsagar. The journal points out that Ramsagar is the most important place in the locality, being a large trade centre, and should therefore receive preference.

(h)—*General.*

BENGALIAN,  
28th March 1906.

352. The *Bengalee* congratulates the Hon'ble Mr. Baker on the lucidity of his Budget Statement, but says that the public satisfaction would have been keener had this province not received 'a kind of preferential ill-treatment.' For example, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces are granted remission of taxation to the extent of 28, 25, 15, and 7 lakhs respectively, but the amount of relief that falls to united Bengal is less than 4 lakhs! Bengal has been treated with similar illiberality as regards the education grant, which amounts to Rs. 35,000 only. This sum will be completely exhausted in the establishment and maintenance of a central weaving school at Serampur alone.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
28th March 1906.

353. The *Hindoo Patriot* considers that, on the whole, the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker is to be congratulated upon his Financial Statement and upon the relief afforded by the abolition of the zamindari dâk cess. It has been a prosperity Budget despite increasing expenditure. Commenting on the grant made under the head of "Technical Education," the journal is of opinion that Bengal should have received a larger grant than has been allotted.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
24th March 1906

354. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks if the Viceroy is aware that he has allowed race considerations to enter into the Budget statement. Why, out of the sum of 5 lakhs to be provided annually for education, are 2½ lakhs to be applied to the education of Europeans and Eurasians? The sum allotted is not large, but the principle involved is serious. Why should a special community which is not only the smallest but also the wealthiest, be favoured in this way? Such acts only astonish the people and make them lose respect for their rulers.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
23rd March 1906.

355. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* indulges in a lengthy criticism of the affairs of the new province, the Government of which, it says, is nothing short of anarchistic. Law and constitution have been trampled under foot; public meetings have



been forcibly dispersed; the utterance of innocent words has been made penal; Military Police were imported with the object of terrorising the people, and a regular crusade is in progress against the student community with a view to repressing their efforts in the *swadeshi* cause. Attempts are also being made to annoy and humiliate the Indian nobility, as will be apparent from the treatment accorded to the Maharaja of Mymensingh, who appears to have incurred the severe displeasure of Sir B. Fuller owing to his *swadeshi* tendency, and because he could not proceed to Mymensingh to pay his respects to His Honour. It appears that the Maharaja brought an ejectment suit against two of his tenants (Muhammadans) and the case was decreed in his favour. The tenants thereupon represented the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor, with the result that the Maharaja was informed by the Magistrate of Mymensingh that inquiries were being made into the case, and asked to submit any 'representation' he wished to make in the matter. Can a zamindar enjoy either safety or peace of mind if the Magistrate of the district sides with his raiyats in matters of this sort? The truth is that the Maharaja is a *swadeshiwallah* and he is accordingly going to be "hammered."

356. The *Bengalee* draws the attention of its countrymen to the decoration conferred on Sir B. Fuller and says that thus are oppressors honoured. It is the same with those Indians—'degraded pariahs of Mammon's train'—

Sir Bampfylde Fuller's decoration.

who sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and allow themselves to be engineered by the powers that be with a view to gaining some comparatively insignificant title. In former days English rulers were loved by the people of India; to-day they are terrorising the people, insulting their leaders, and doing their best to sow dissension between different communities. These sufferings have taught the people the grand lessons of self-assertion, independence, unity, and courage, and the author of these sufferings, who is no other than Sir B. Fuller, has been honoured, although he is 'a source of danger to the Empire.'

BENGALUR,  
24th March 1906.

357. The *Bengalee* writes that the conspicuous absence of the Hindu leaders from the receptions accorded to Sir B. Fuller during his peregrinations doubtless annoys the local officials, but they are wise enough to

Exacting homage at the point of the bayonet.

know that the Hindus are within their rights in acting as they do. The Sub-divisional Officer of Chandpur, however, has thought fit to make a stir in the matter, and has called upon those gentlemen who were absent from the reception accorded to the Lieutenant-Governor for an explanation of their absence, and threatened that if the explanation is not satisfactory, he will recommend the removal of their names from the Durbar list of the district. It need not be added that a threat of this nature carries no weight.

BENGALUR,  
24th March 1906.

358. The *Bengalee* writes that the grievances set forth by the Bengal Secretariat Press employes in their memorial to the

The Bengal Secretariat Press.

Local Government are tangible and eminently deserving of redress. The first grievance to which attention is drawn is that owing to the insufficient supply of type, etc., compositors are often forced to remain idle and thus lose their wages. Then, the rate according to which they are paid is less than that according to which the Government of India pressmen are paid, although the former do exactly the same sort of work and the same standard of efficiency is exacted. Further, men are kept on the extra staff for as many as thirty years. Favouritism is also said to be prevalent. The journal thinks that the petitioners have made out a strong case for the redress of the more pressing grievances, and asks the Government to hold an independent inquiry into the matter, as the present Superintendent appears to have made himself highly unpopular.

BENGALUR,  
25th March 1906.

359. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that in regard to the boycott of the *Weekly Chronicle*, which recently formed the subject of interpellation in the Imperial Council, the Government appears to have taken its stand on

The boycott of the *Weekly Chronicle*.

two official statements, the one purporting to be a statement of the sweeper woman and the other a statement of her husband. The former is signed by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the latter by the Superintendent of Police, Backergunge. It is not known whether these officers personally

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
27th March 1906.



recorded the above statements. The paper signed by the Assistant Superintendent contains the following:—"Read over to Mangli sweeper and admitted to be correct"; and the document signed by the Superintendent concludes thus:—"Read over and translated to the deponent and admitted correct." Who read these statements over to the woman and her husband, and to whom were they admitted to be correct? This important information is omitted. But the strangest part of the official version is that the District Magistrate does not figure in the matter at all. In his statement, Babu Rajani Kant Das says that he personally made over the woman's complaint to the District Magistrate. Did the latter make any inquiry into the matter? He must have done so, considering the serious nature of the charge, but, strangely enough, he remains in the background and two police officers are made to figure prominently. Is this not very curious? Then, what about the statement of the Municipal Overseer? Is it a fiction? Clearly the subject demands more serious attention than the Government has bestowed on it. Unless it is contended that a gentleman in the position of the Chairman of the Municipality acted in collusion with a Municipal Overseer to give out a 'malignant lie' with a view to spiting the Gurkhas, the Government version is untenable. In spite of abundant evidence to the contrary, will the Government still contend that the outrage is mythical? If the affair does not end satisfactorily, the 'matter is likely to cross the sea and create a sensation on the floor of the House of Commons.'

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
23rd March 1906.

360. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's interpellation on this subject, the Government laid on the table two statements said to contain the depositions of the sweeper woman and her husband. In these statements, which are signed by police officers, the idea that a Gurkha attempted to outrage the modesty of the woman is repudiated, and it is alleged that the latter was induced by some Babus to bring a false charge. The woman is 'made to say' that she made no complaint to anybody. It, however, cannot be denied that she complained to the Municipal Chairman, who laid her complaint and the Overseer's report thereon before the Magistrate. Which is to be believed—the Chairman's statement or the alleged statement of the woman? Moreover, what is the value of the latter's deposition, as produced by the police, when she was not allowed to be cross-examined by the Chairman or the Municipal Overseer, whose reports, strangely enough, the Government has omitted to produce. There is no doubt that the Government has placed itself in a most embarrassing position by attempting the defence of Sir B. Fuller's action in regard to the *Weekly Chronicle*, on the strength of two statements which are not worth the paper on which they are written.

BENGALUR,  
23rd March 1906.

361. Referring to the case of the *Weekly Chronicle*, the *Bengalee* is at a loss to understand why the Government took the action it did in the matter. The parties concerned were the Gurkha, the sweeper woman, and the Editor. If the Editor made certain statements which were damaging to the Gurkha, the latter should have prosecuted the former, either civilly or criminally. The Government certainly has the right to protect its servants when it is convinced of their innocence; but would not protection in this case have been best afforded by helping to bring the offender to justice? This the Government did not do. It called upon the Editor to apologise for an offence which he had no reason to believe he had committed, and, on his refusing to do so, withdrew "certain facilities" as Sir Arundel Arundel euphemistically put it. Was it not unreasonable to have asked the Editor to believe implicitly in an inquiry held by Government behind his back, especially when he persisted that his own inquiry had led him to a different conclusion? The action of the Local Government, however, has been approved and justified by the Government of India, who hold that the statement of the *Weekly Chronicle* has been proved to be false by the depositions of the sweeper woman and her husband and also by the fact that the former refused to sign a charge of attempted rape. Undue importance, in the opinion of the journal, is being attached to this circumstance. At whose instance was the charge drawn up? Who gave the facts? It is absurd to suppose that anybody invented them. If the woman refused to sign



the charge after it had been drawn up, evidently at her own instance, the inference is irresistible that pressure must have been put on her to recant. Who brought this pressure? To whose interest was it to bring it? Undoubtedly those who wished to show that the Gurkhas were immaculate? Sir Arundel Arundel must indeed be 'woefully ignorant' of the ways of the Police if he attaches any importance to the fact that the complainant declined to sign the charge after it had been drawn up. The woman, however, may have refrained from seeking redress in a Court of Law for fear of being outcasted.

The journal characterises the action of Government in regard to the Sylhet *Chronicle* as a further step taken in the direction of Russianising the administration.

362. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* cannot understand why the Government

The alleged Gurkha outrage and the *Weekly Chronicle*.

are making stupendous efforts to show that the Gurkha constable did not commit an indecent assault upon the sweeper woman. When the Gurkhas knew that they were imported with the avowed object of striking terror into the hearts of the people, is it unlikely that they should seek to outrage the modesty of a helpless woman? They well-nigh murdered a pleader in a recent sortie they made, and what is the honour of a sweeper woman? The latter, in a statement made to the police, says that she did not complain to the Municipal Chairman. Assuming both the Chairman and the Overseer to be 'liars,' what about the Magistrate? Why does he not come forward and say that the Chairman did not forward to him the complaint of the sweeper woman? But the Magistrate is silent, 'ominously silent.' What is, then, the good of these attempts to prove that the allegation against the Gurkha is false? If true, it in no way soils the reputation of Sir B. Fuller or the Police Superintendent. The fact is that the authorities are covered with humiliation at their nervousness in importing soldiers to protect them from the harmless freaks of some urchins.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
29th March 1906.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

363. The *Bengalee* characterises the speech delivered by Earl Percy

Some official fallacies.

on the occasion of Mr. Herbert Roberts's amendment, as an epitome of the various fallacies which are commonly associated with the defence of the partition. Earl Percy vetoed the proposal to raise Bengal to a Governorship on the ground that the "impersonal form of rule" was unsuited to Bengal, and because there was a great disparity of population between Bombay and Madras on the one hand, and Bengal on the other. But why should disparity of population necessitate a difference in the form of government? As regards personal and impersonal forms of administration, much really depends on the rulers themselves. The Governments of Bombay and Madras are certainly not more impersonal in their constitution than the Government of India, yet Lord Curzon found very little difficulty in transforming himself into an autocrat. What is really necessary is not "personal rule," but "responsible government" and undivided responsibility. Is it really contended that because a Governor in Council, instead of a Lieutenant-Governor, presides over a Government, the authority vested in the subordinate officers must necessarily be impersonal? If so, it has yet to be shown that a District Magistrate in Bengal has a greater sense of personal responsibility than a Magistrate in Madras!

BENGALUR,  
23rd March 1906.

364. The *Hindoo Patriot* condemns the existing legislation for the recruit-

The Assam labour question.

ment of coolie labour in Assam, and observes that the requirement of special laws points to there being something defective both as regards remuneration and treatment. This view receives confirmation from the fact that Sir B. Fuller has, with commendable common sense, urged the ideal system of free supply as being best and most practicable. It is admitted that service in tea gardens is unpopular owing to the prevalence of abuses, and whether the Government elects to amend the existing legislation on the subject or to pass a new enactment clearly defining the conditions of labour, it should, in any case, deal with the matter in a humane and unselfish spirit. The *Patriot*, however, urges that Sir B. Fuller's valuable suggestion regarding the introduction of free supply of labour would put an end to the unceasing troubles of the poor, helpless coolie and should therefore be accepted by the Government of India.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
24th March 1906.



BENGALIEE,  
24th March 1906.

365. The *Bengalee* states on the authority of the *Sanjibani* that the consumption of Liverpool salt in the area supplied through the port of Chittagong is practically nil. From an average quarterly consumption of 3,000,000 maunds, the consumption has contracted to only 35 maunds. This decline is unprecedented, and the success achieved by Chittagong can, and should be, attained by every other district in Bengal.

BEHAR HERALD,  
24th March 1906.

366. The *Behar Herald* writes that the voice of educated India is as yet feeble, but if the material and moral destruction of the land continues, a national upheaval must inevitably follow. The averting of so dire a calamity is, however, entirely in the hands of the Indian authorities in England, as Viceroys are powerless to introduce radical reforms. It is on the Secretary of State that the entire burden of Indian administration rests, and it is he alone who can make it a credit or a 'disgrace.' He should advise Parliament in the way it ought to set about benefiting India. Much is expected from a man of Mr. Morley's principles, and it is hoped that he will have the courage to face the Indian problem.

REIS AND RAYYET,  
24th March 1906.

367. *Reis and Rayyet* considers that the great merit of Mr. Morley's speech on the partition question lies in the fact that he has indicated certain lines of administration which, if followed, will secure the better government of India. On the partition itself, the Secretary of State, says the journal, spoke with no uncertain voice. He admitted the existence of a strong feeling against the measure; he deprecated the haste and the methods adopted, and condemned the preparation of the scheme behind the backs of the people most interested in it.

BENGALIEE,  
24th March 1906.

368. The *Bengalee* writes that the general tone of the Congress organised by Sir William Wedderburn for the discussion of Indian affairs was one of hope that the partition would be reconsidered, since it was admitted by the Secretary of State himself to be indefensible and an outrage on public opinion. This is a most significant admission, says the journal, and if partition is not undone or modified, the fault will rest with the people of this country. There must be no relaxation of those efforts which secured the official acceptance of the popular arguments against partition until the popular conclusions are also accepted.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
26th March 1906.

369. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that one of the grounds on which the Secretary of State declined to reconsider the partition scheme was that a large sum had already been expended on buildings in the new province. It has been officially stated that the sum expended on the erection of temporary buildings is Rs. 1,85,000, and the journal is of opinion that the entire cost under this head could not have exceeded two lakhs of rupees. This sum is insignificant when compared with the money thrown away on the Delhi Durbar and the Tibet expedition, and the fabulous sums spent on frontier fortifications which are often abandoned as being of no strategic importance. 'To talk, therefore, of the waste of a few lakhs of rupees for the useful purpose of removing a gigantic wrong is to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.'

BENGALIEE,  
27th March 1906.

370. The *Bengalee* writes that Reuter's announcement that the Secretary of State for War was inclined to favourably consider the question of reducing the British garrison in India, appears to have caused considerable uneasiness in military circles. It is universally known that the Indian Army is maintained on a scale far in excess of requirements, and had the country been favoured with a responsible Government, the Army would have been cut down long ago. Now that the Russian menace is a negligible quantity, steps should undoubtedly be taken in this direction, despite the deprecations of the Anglo-Indian Press who regard the reduction from the selfish standpoint that the European community will be deprived of a large number of well-paid appointments. 'The Russian menace is a fiction invented to justify an unwarrantable addition to the military expenditure of India.'



371. The *Bengalee* draws attention to Mr. J. M. Maclean's weighty

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27th March 1906.

India and the Liberals.

article published in the *South Wales Daily News*, protesting against the Secretary of State's airy treatment of the *swadeshi* movement which it is a mistake to say is "dying out." On the contrary, it is steadily growing in intensity and importance, and in another year it will seriously threaten Lancashire's export trade. This will doubtless force the hands of the Government, but irrespective of this it is perfectly clear that a modification of the partition scheme is inevitable, since Mr. Morley himself is convinced of the unreasonableness of the measure and the Liberal organs are urging a modification. If only sufficient pressure is put upon Mr. Morley, the scheme will be modified in a few months—perhaps weeks.

372. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes that at a meeting held under the

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28th March 1906.

Famines and their causes.

auspices of the Canadian Institute, Rev. J. T. Sunderland read a paper on the causes of famines in India. Having considerable personal experience of the country and its people, his opinions are entitled to great weight and respect. The reverend gentleman shares the view so universally accepted that India's poverty, due to the destruction of her indigenous industries, is at the root of famines. In *pre-British* days, millions were engaged in these industries, and now that the latter have been killed, the people are driven back on the land. In other words, India has been forced to become a mere producer of raw material for British manufacturers. This was the view expressed by the Famine Commission also, and in the opinion of the journal, no pains or cost should therefore be spared for the improvement and development of the indigenous manufactures. Another well-known cause of famine is the annual drain of about 45 crores of rupees in the shape of "Home Charges," as no country in the world, however resourceful, can withstand the impoverishing effects of so monstrous a demand.

373. The *Bengalee* writes that it is a hopeful sign that Indian affairs

BENGALUR,  
29th March 1906.

India in Parliament.

are beginning to engage public attention in England. What is still more encouraging is that Mr. Morley has shown by his answers in Parliament that he means to exercise a healthy control over the Anglo-Indian Bureaucracy. It is of the last importance that he should reverse the partition, as it is not only an outrage on the sentiments of the people, but has been followed by really bad government. The measure has lowered the *morale* of the administration, and it has been left for Sir B. Fuller and Mr. R. W. Carlyle to reveal the depths to which British rule can descend. The latest of Sir B. Fuller's achievements is that no public meetings are to be held after dark. Truly these are the days of terror and uncertainty after conquest. 'What an enduring monument of statesmanship: and the credit of it all will belong to Sir B. Fuller!'

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.

OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 31st March, 1906.

K. B. THOMAS,

Perst. Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.



